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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Production of Funkwerk Koepenick

1. In mid-May 1954, the defective power unit of the Woebbelin transmitter station was shipped by express to Berlin Koepenick. The boxcar was escorted by VP wearing blue epaulets. In early July, the control transmitter failed. Since the spare unit available was also defective, Funkwerk Koepenick had to build an improvised unit to replace the defective set during the time it was undergoing repair. To avoid a 10 percent demurrage, the transmitter stations at Woebbelin, Brehm near Burg and Wilsdruf were to be turned over as operative to the Deutsche Post by 30 June 1954.

2. The half section of the large BUN 1 transmitter scheduled to be delivered to Bulgaria by 25 August 1954, was still at the testing ground in July. The power supply unit had to be modified, since the power output of 10 kW was below requirements. An 11-ton transformer was received for the transmitter station. During the last ten days of September 1954, the BUN 1 transmitter station was crated in day and night shifts to be ready for shipment by 30 September. A delay would have caused a demurrage of 1,500,000 DME.

3. On 29 May 1954, four cars of an "SO 4" type mobile transmitter station were loaded for train shipment to Prague. Eight more cars were still at the plant. The shipment was looted of many items which were to be replaced by Funkwerk Koepenick. The remaining eight cars of the station left the plant on 28 June 1954. 25X1

4. After ten RS 401 type tubes had been received from Funkwerk Erfurt in early June, two 3-kW very high frequency transmitters were completed. One unit was delivered to Jessen, while the other one was to be set up at Berlin Stadthaus (city hall). Difficulties were encountered in the erection of the scaffolding, and, as a result, the assembly work of the Berlin station could not be started before early July 1954. During the assembly work, the power unit fell from the second floor. The repair would take about nine months, because no spare parts were available at the plant.

5. In August and early September, monitoring units for the following previously delivered 3 kW VHF transmitter stations were prepared for shipment:

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION					
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI					ORR Fv	X	

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Station	Frequency (mcs)
Mueggelberge	92,5
Rheinsberg	95,2
Radebeul	89,8
Leipzig	88
Inselsberg	94
Brocken	94,6
Burg	97
Marlow	91,0
Schwerin	89,2
Stollberg	95,8
Jessen	

6. The VHF transmitter shipped to Rumania in January 1954 was to be assembled by mechanics of Funkwerk Koepenick at the place of destination in June 1954. The plant had to pay 50,000 eastmarks demurrage for the delayed shipment of two 3-kW VHF transmitters delivered behind schedule to Elektrim Warsaw on 31 March 1954. Climatic influence caused damages on the VHF station delivered to the German Embassy in Tirana in April 1953. Funkwerk Koepenick sent mechanics to overhaul the transmitter. on 13 October, a 5-kW transmitter was delivered to China. Two 3-kW VHF transmitter units were to be shipped to Poland, one in February and one in June 1955.

7. On 19 July 1954, two DMG-5 type decimeter units, ordered by DIA Elektrotechnik, were shipped to the address of the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Foreign Trade, Třída Politických Vězňů 20, Prague 2. Johannes Norra, department chief of Funkwerk Koepenick and his colleague Hohert (fnu) personally supervised the shipment and demonstrated the units in Prague. In late August, 8 DMG-5 sets were shipped by truck to Bad Schandau where they were reloaded onto Czechoslovakian trucks. The Czechoslovakian Ministry of Foreign Trade had objected to the rail shipments. In late October, 10 more DMG 5 sets were delivered to Czechoslovakia. In October, 7 DMG 5 units were delivered to the KVP unit on 2 Kuechensee, Storkow/Mark.

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10. In early September, 7 medium to high frequency 100-W transmitters were delivered to the Ministry of Interior. RFT Fernmeldeanlagenbau Rostock had to be informed of the delivery. The actual customer for the units was not ascertained.

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11. a large number of train announcing devices to operate with recording tape were to be produced for the KVP. 25X1

12. In early September, a P 2 tube testing transmitter set for RS 401 type tubes was delivered to RFT Tube Plant in Erfurt.

13. In July 1954, three crates braced with band iron and two packages which all contained spare parts were shipped from the so-called Floeha Depot, a former "Gema" installation, to Berlin Weissensee. This shipment had been ordered by a ministry and was escorted by two men who were probably SSD members. Spare parts for an amount of 1,500,000 eastmarks for all types of radio installations were stored in the Floeha Depot.

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by early August 1954 Funkwerk Koepenick had a turn-over of 23 million eastmarks compared to 32 million eastmarks in August 1953. 25X1

15. At the Leipzig Fair in Fall 1954, Funkwerk Koepenick allegedly signed commercial contracts mounting to 4,600,000 eastmarks, primarily for heat generators and automatic train announcers. A gear hardening machine was sold to China. Ship navigation and radio instruments were not sold, at least not to Western countries which had better equipment.

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defective tubes delivered by Funkwerk Erfurt in 1952, had caused Funkwerk Koepenick an 80,000 eastmark deficit during the second quarter of 1954. Because of a delay in the production of the instruments, the one-year guarantee of the Erfurt plant had already expired. The major fault of the tubes was a faulty vacuum. 25X1

17. Within the program for an increased production of consumer goods, Funkwerk Koepenick was to produce 12,000 electric coffee mills in 1954. The plant price amounted to 58 eastmarks per mill. In June the plant was informed by the HO and the Konsum that they could not accept the coffee mills which would probably sell for 80 eastmarks. 25X1

the Ministry of Trade and Supply agreed to export these products. 25X1 25X1

Soviets would buy all 40,000 coffee mills to be produced. The procurement of the motors for the coffee mills was very difficult. So far only one plant located in Erzgebirge was found to be capable of producing 200 motors per month. The purchase of all available motors for electric hair cutting machines for use in the coffee mills was, therefore, considered. By July 1954 no plant had been found yet to produce the grinding unit. In September 1954, 25X1

only 5,000 coffee mills remained to be produced by Plant III in Zernsdorf. On 11 October, 13 procurement agents were ordered to find firms to manufacture accessories for the coffee mills that could not be produced by the plant itself. The material for these accessories was to be supplied by the plant. 25X1

18. In May 1954, the plant received 14 tons of aluminum sheet from Hettstedt. Six tons had to be rejected because the sheets showed cracks and bubbles, although the material had been checked. In August, 4.5 tons of aluminum sheet, up to 6 mm thick, had to be returned to DHZ Greifswald, because the material showed bubbles and was "blooming".

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19. In the summer of 1954, the old delivery plants of Funkwerk Koepenick located in and near Berlin were so busy producing consumer goods, that the Funkwerk had to find new delivery plants in order to be able to keep up the existing production. These new plants, including nickel coating factories, were mostly very small enterprises located in remote places in Thuringia and Saxony. The increased expenses for transportation made calculations very difficult. In August 1954, Funkwerk Koepenick had to forward all 1955 work orders to the delivery plants. No work orders were received by the Funkwerk even from German customers such as the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. Luetke (fnu), chief of the procurement section, therefore decided to submit the same orders to the delivery plants as in 1954.

20. Within the frame of construction project "L", a building was under construction at Plant I in the area of a former garden between Wendeschloss-Strasse and Dahme. In July, construction was discontinued; three floors were completed and the building was covered with an improvised roof. The first and second floor housed so-called cultural rooms and the third floor a storeroom. A large building for the administration and the projects offices was to be constructed in the same area. Because of the lack of funds, the construction work had not started by July. The sandy ground made it necessary to base both buildings on concrete pillars.

21. In June 1954, Funkwerk Koepenick had accepted a work order for the radio equipment for four ships including a total of 30 to 40 various instruments for the Korean Aid Program. The expenses amounting to 250,000 eastmarks were to be paid for by three hours unpaid overtime work of each worker.

22. In the summer of 1954, no any actions could be taken against the lack of personnel at RFT. Sick laborers were dismissed after a period of six weeks. The cadre department had to save 128,000 eastmarks for aid funds for the flood victims. During the second half of 1954, the same amount had been saved for other purposes by cancelling the expected raises in pay.

23. Plant Manager Paul Böer was proclaimed a "Hero of Labor", a fact which caused dissatisfaction among the laborers of the plant.

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